

U.S. TO RECOGNISE DOUBLE ARMAMENT ON TRADING SHIPS

Is Forecast As Result Of
German Threats Of In-
creased 'Frightfulness'

VAST MINE FIELD

New British North Sea De-
fence Covers Area Of
320 Miles By 170

HEMS GERMANY IN

Only Passages Now Left To
Her Are Through Neu-
tral Territorial Waters

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 30.—Telegrams from America state that the renewed threats of German 'frightfulness' in retaliation for the alleged new British mine-field in the north-east of the North Sea, and the increased armament of British merchantmen is causing apprehension among the authorities. The forecast is made that the State Department will take the position that belligerent merchantmen are entitled to a heavier armament than heretofore and may mount guns fore and aft, without losing their customary rights. *Vast New Mine-Field*

Though nothing has been announced in London, the State Department at Washington publishes the details of the new British mine-field as they have been communicated to neutrals. It is of very great extent, being from south-west to north-east, about three hundred and twenty miles in length and from north to south, one hundred and seventy miles. It blocks the approach to the North Sea coast of Germany, except through neutral territorial waters.

It extends south-west from a point four miles west of the west coast of Jutland, south-west of Ringkoebing, across the North Sea, north of Horns Reef, thence southward, including the Dogger Bank, to a point on the coast of Yorkshire, south of Flamborough, then south-east to the neighborhood of the Dutch Frisian Islands, approaching to within seven miles of Terschelling.

Blockade Nearly Complete

Lord Robert Cecil, speaking at Nottingham, today, said that the blockade of Germany is very nearly complete. He believed Britain had absolutely destroyed the enemies' exports over-seas and had practically destroyed their imports from overseas.

It was very difficult to be certain concerning what was happening with the Central powers, but, for many weeks, the stream of evidence from many sources had been all in one direction, namely: food-riots, food-queues, a shortage of copper and an absence of rubber. It seemed especially beyond question that the Germans have little wool and less cotton and are making clothing and boots from paper.

He concluded with a warning that the blockade alone would not bring victory, which must be attained in the field.

Turned Adrift in Gale

The Admiralty related the story of the cold-blooded brutality displayed by the Germans when they torpedoed the s.s. *Artist* (3,570 tons). A heavy easterly gale was blowing when the vessel was sunk. Sixteen survivors were turned adrift and, when they were picked up, three days later, seven had died from wounds and exposure.

The British steamer *Jevington* (3,747 tons), the Norwegian steamers *Tersesdal* (1,762 tons), *Donstad* (698 tons) and *Fulton* (1,030 tons) and the Russian steamer *Egret* (4,055 tons) have been sunk.

Lloyd's state that the s.s. *Clan Shaw* (3,943 tons), which struck a mine and went ashore on the 23rd, has since broken its back and is a total wreck. Salvage has been abandoned.

Dutch See Compensation

Amsterdam, January 30.—Referring to the report in German newspapers that Great Britain is beginning a stricter blockade of the German North Sea coast, the *Telegraaf* says that, if this should lessen the submarine danger, the advantage to Dutch shipping would outweigh the extra burden imposed.

All War Submarines Are Denied Entrance To Norwegian Waters

Allowed Temporary Anchorage
Only If In Distress; Contra-
vention Will Mean Attack

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Christiania, January 31.—King Haakon has signed a decree prohibiting the war-submarines of belligerents entering Norwegian waters, except owing to storms, or damage, or in order to save life, when they must be unsubmerged, show their nationality and also signal the reason for their presence. They must leave as soon as the reason for their entry is no longer valid.

The war-submarines of countries other than the belligerents are also prohibited from entering Norwegian waters, except during day-light and unsubmerged, when they must show their nationality.

Submarines contravening this decree will be liable to attack by Norwegian warships.

CROMER'S EGYPT WORK IS EULOGISED BY TIMES

Seldom Greater Transformation
Witnessed Than He Achieved
In Quarter Century

(Reuter's Service)

London, January 30.—The newspapers print long memoirs of Earl Cromer and high tributes of his work in Egypt and India.

The Times describes him as not only one of the ablest and most successful masters of constructive statesmanship who have built up the Empire, but also as one of the greatest Englishmen. A high sense of his public and private duty, transparent honesty, straightforwardness, steadfast courage, indomitable perseverance and an absolute sanity of judgment were his most conspicuous characteristics.

The Times believes that the judgment of history on Earl Cromer's work in Egypt will place him even higher than he stands today. The world has seldom, if ever, witnessed a greater transformation than the one he wrought in Egypt in less than a quarter of a century.

It emphasises that Earl Cromer never had a free hand and it was only by slow degrees, after events had constantly justified his wisdom, that he acquired the commanding authority which he retained to the end of his public career. His epitaph might well be: "He never wavered in well-doing."

• • •

NOBEL PRIZE FOR WILSON?

New York, Jan. 25.—It is observed in financial circles that President Wilson's speech will not result in shortening the war. Some of President Wilson's supporters say he will be awarded the Nobel Prize this year.—*Asahi*.

Berlin Expects Big Sea Battle Shortly

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, January 30.—The Berlin correspondent of the New York World says that a great naval battle is anticipated shortly.

Gerard Again Asks Information About American Prisoners

CHINA PRESS' OWN SERVICE

New York, January 31.—The United States Ambassador at Berlin has repeated his request for information regarding the Americans made prisoners from ships sunk or captured by the German commerce-raider now operating in the Atlantic.

The Weather

Cloudy, misty and damp weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 51.3 and the minimum 26.8, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 53.6 and 28.8.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE YAKOBENI HEIGHTS AT BAYONET POINT

Lose Ground At Kalnzem
After Chemical Shelling
And Mass Attack

FOREST STORMED

Germans Claim Over Nine
Hundred Prisoners In
A Engagement

BEATEN AT PUTNA

Twice Repulsed, Tsar's Men
Rally And Penetrate
To Point d'Appui

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, January 31.—A Russian official communiqué reports: After a bombardment with chemical-shells, the enemy attacked in strength along the Kalnzem-Schlok high-road and also north-west of Kalnzem, pressing us back two-thirds of a mile. They occupied a small sector of our trenches east of Kalnzem.

We advanced through snow, waist-high and captured at the point of the bayonet the heights east of Yakobeni, taking prisoners and booty.

London, January 31.—(By wireless).—A German official communiqué reports: We stormed a forest position on the east bank of the River Aa, repulsed strong counter-attacks and took over 900 prisoners. After strong attacks southward of Putna Valley, two of which failed, the Russians penetrated to a point d'appui.

Ottoman troops drove back a strong reconnoitering party in the neighborhood of the Danube.

ASSURE REPRISALS IF HOSPITAL-SHIPS SUNK

Declare German Warning Not
Received, Whilst Allega-
tions Are Denied

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 31.—The Foreign Office states that the German Government claim to have conclusive proof that enemy hospital-ships have been misused for the transport of munitions and troops and also claim to have submitted proofs to the British and French Governments, at the same time declaring that the traffic of hospital-ships within the line Flamborough Head to Terschelling and Ushant to Land's End will no longer be tolerated.

His Majesty's Government have not received the communication mentioned and deny the allegation, adding that Germany has the right to search hospital-ships, which she has never used. As it is evident that it is the intention of Germany to add other and more unspeakable crimes to the long list disgracing her record, His Majesty's Government has decided that, if the threat is carried out, reprisals will immediately be taken.

Pershing Followed By 1,500 Refugees

CHINA PRESS' OWN SERVICE

New York, January 31.—Over 1,500 refugees are following General Pershing's forces on their northward march out of Mexico.

Union Insce. Society Canton Is Subscribing Million to War Loan

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Hongkong, February 1.—The Union Insurance Society of Canton is applying for £1,000,000 of the war loan.

Lewis Machine Gun Again Rejected by U. S.



This photograph shows United States army officers inspecting the famous Lewis machine guns. This gun was offered to the United States and rejected and afterward purchased for the British and Canadian

armies. Secretary of War Baker, General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, assuming full responsibility for the on the other, shall cease. The action of the War Department in rejecting the gun, directs that a new board was appointed to test controversy among army officers, led by General Wood on one side and again rejected.

American Assessor In Mixed Court Ignored In Opening Ceremony

Proprietaries Which Ought To
Govern Were Disregarded
Says Mr. Perkins

Quite a flurry was caused in the new Mixed Court yesterday morning when the American Assessor, Mr. M. F. Perkins, in taking his seat, made the following brief but pointed remarks:

"In sitting for the first time in this new Court I wish to express my satisfaction with these commodious quarters which have been provided by the taxpayers of this International Settlement; and I am sure that the present accommodations will materially contribute to a more dignified and a more expeditious presentation of the cases brought before the Court.

"With reference to the opening of this Court yesterday, I wish to say that, although I was aware that this Court would first be open for the trial of cases on that day, I was quite ignorant that anything in the nature of a formal opening had been planned, or that the members of the local Bar, American as well as British, had, in the name of the Court, been generally invited.

"The making of such arrangements without consultation with the American Assessor, I must consider as a disregard of the proprieties which ought to govern in this International Mixed Court."

His Majesty's Government have not received the communication mentioned and deny the allegation, adding that Germany has the right to search hospital-ships, which she has never used. As it is evident that it is the intention of Germany to add other and more unspeakable crimes to the long list disgracing her record, His Majesty's Government has decided that, if the threat is carried out, reprisals will immediately be taken.

It is understood that an attempt was made to beach the vessel. The boats were got ready and rockets fired, as the wireless had been destroyed by the explosion. These were seen from a light-house and soon mine-sweepers were hurrying to the scene.

Maintain Perfect Order

The crew maintained perfect order. A minute before the vessel founded in 23 fathoms, the life-boats were manned. All the survivors of the explosion were provided with flares.

DR. WU STILL IN BED

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, February 1.—Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is still confined to his bed, though his state of health has improved much.

DISCOVER PLOT TO POISON LI. GEORGE AND A. HENDERSON

Three Suffragettes and Con-
scientious Objec or Are
Under Arrest

MAN IS CHEMIST

'Trumped-up Charge' Be-
cause of His Principles,
Says His Mother

OTHERS INVOLVED

Mrs. Wheeldon And Two
Daughters Well-known
In Woman's Cause

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 31.—Alice Wheeldon, Harriet Ann Wheeldon, Winnie Mason and Alfred George Mason have been charged at Derby with conspiring to murder the Premier, Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Arthur Henderson. Only evidence of arrest was given and then the prisoners were remanded. No details have been published.

Alice Wheeldon is the mother of Harriet Wheeldon and Winnie Mason, who is the wife of Alfred Mason. The latter is a chemist. Harriet Wheeldon and Winnie Mason are school-teachers.

In court, Alice Wheeldon declared that the charge was a trumped-up one, "because my lad is a conscientious objector." The Wheeldons are well known Derby suffragists.

It is stated that other persons may be involved, but still no details of the charge have been given.

The Daily Sketch says that it is understood that the prisoners are accused of conspiring to poison Mr. Lloyd George.

M. PERMEZEL FREED BY RUSSIAN AUTHORITIES

The head office of Messrs. Racine, Ackermann and Co., in Shanghai yesterday received word that Mr. M. Permezel, who is stated to have been held under arrest by the Russian authorities in Vladivostock, has now been set at liberty. The whole affair is surrounded with considerable mystery and the real facts probably will not be known until Mr. Permezel returns here. The firm have left it all to him and their legal representatives in the Russian port.

Some while ago, a contract was completed for the supply of a large quantity of boots to the Russian army, but, for some reason or other, which also has not yet been made quite clear, the boots were not accepted. The Russians did not accept delivery of any, nor did they pay anything.

Mr. Permezel went up to look into the matter and it was next reported that he had been arrested and that bail of half a million Roubles was asked. Mr. Permezel is a French citizen.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per R.V.F. s.s. *Pens...* Feb. 2
Per N.Y.K. s.s. *Yashiro* M. Feb. 3
Per N.Y.K. s.s. *Omi Maru* Feb. 6

Per N.Y.K. s.s. *Kumano* M. Feb. 8
Per C.M. s.s. *China*.... Feb. 9

Per N.Y.K. s.s. *Santo M.* Feb. 10
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per T.K.K. s.s. *Persia* M. Feb. 3

Per C.M. s.s. *China*.... Feb. 9
Per R.M.S. *Monteagle*.... Feb. 12

Per N.Y.K. s.s. *Awa M.* Feb. 12

Per T.K.K. s.s. *Korea M.* Feb. 16

Per R.M.S. *Emp. of Asia* Feb. 18

For Europe:—
Per M.M. s.s. *Porthos*... Feb. 2

Per N.Y.K. s.s. *Atsuta M.* Feb. 11

Per M.M. s.s. *Cordillera* Feb. 23

Per N.Y

FRENCH BREAK THROUGH TWO LINES IN LORRAINE

Put Defenders Out of Action
And Make Prisoners; Violent Artillery Actions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, January 31.—The official communiqué issued this afternoon reported: We effectively bombarded the enemy's works in the neighborhood of Eix-Abaucourt, in Woëvre. A detachment of our troops penetrated the first and second lines of German trenches, south of Leintrey, in Lorraine, put the defenders out of action and brought back some prisoners.

We carried out a successful coup-de-main against an enemy post in the region of Moncal, where and also in the Vosges, there were numerous patrol encounters.

An enemy aeroplane was brought down.

The communiqué this evening reported: There have been somewhat violent artillery actions at different points of the front, especially in the sector east of Rethels and on the right of the Meuse.

Manhood Suffrage Is Proposed for Britain

Votes for Women on Limited
Scale Also Favored By
Speaker's Committee

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 30.—The report of the Speaker's conference on electoral reform presents resolutions favoring manhood suffrage for men occupying a dwelling-house or lodgings of the annual value of £10, the period necessary to qualify being six months; the revision of the register every six months; maintenance of the representation of the Universities; preservation of the qualification where there is only a limited change of residence of a single vote, with one additional vote for business premises or a university in a different constituency; the adoption of a unit of population of 70,000 per member, but separate representation of constituencies with over 50,000 inhabitants.

The report recommends group representation for the Universities, except Oxford and Cambridge, proportional representation for sub-divided constituencies entitled to return between three and five members and polling on the same day.

The majority of the members of the conference favored limited female suffrage. They suggest that women on the Local Government register of the proposed age of thirty to thirty-five shall be eligible to vote.

AMERICANS AND ALLIES ARE INVITED TO OXFORD

Special Advance Study For
Overseas Scholars; Urge
Greater Co-operation

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 30.—Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, Minister of Education, in a speech made in London yesterday, pleading for greater co-operation between the Universities, mentioned that Oxford University is devising courses of advanced study open to overseas Americans and Allied students and said that the Board of Education would be glad to co-operate if the Universities combined in a common scheme on the above lines and also in a scheme for the interchange of teachers in the Universities of Great Britain, the Dominions and India.

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Wealthy American Jews Give Millions To War Relief



Forecasted Rationing Of Britain Unfounded

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 30.—The Food Controller says that the statement made by the Labor M.P., Mr. W. C. Anderson, forecasting rations in Great Britain, is unauthorized and incorrect.

CANCEL CHIANGCHUNS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Peking, February 1.—In reply to an interpellation by Parliament, the Government states that the appointment of the nine new Chiangchuns has been cancelled. Nevertheless, it points out that the President has special authority to make such appointments, without restriction.

COMMERCIAL LAWS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Peking, February 1.—The Ministry of Commerce has obtained permission from the President to revise the law for the government of chambers of commerce promulgated by Yuan Shih-kai, which are considered unsuitable. Various Chambers have been asked to submit their views on the subject.

HASTEN CONFERENCE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Peking, February 1.—A member of Parliament has submitted a proposal to hold meetings of the constitutional conference four times a week and to double the time of the sittings, in order to complete the constitution as early as possible, for, although the first reading has been concluded, many important questions were left for discussion at the second reading, which may occupy even a longer time.

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Spanish Sensation Not Murder Plot

Merely Sequel to Robbery, Instead of Attempt On
Alfonso's Life

WAR CANNOT BE DRAW ASSERTS MR. HENDERSON

Those in the Know Were Never
So Confident as They
Are Just Now

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 30.—The two bars of lead found on the railway near Granada are connected with a robbery. There is no question of an attempt on King Alfonso's life.

EXTERMINATING ARABS AFTER ARMENIAN STYLE

Food Purposely Kept Away;
Deportations, Hangings And
Conscription the Rule

Eighteen Year Old Britishers Called

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 30.—Eighteen-year-old youths have been called up.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 31.—Reuter's Agency learns authoritatively that the Turks are deliberately endeavoring to exterminate the Arabs, in a similar manner to the Armenians. A military cordon has surrounded the whole Lebanon region and is keeping out food, with the result that half the population has died of hunger.

The Turks have devastated Syria and Palestine and deported numerous illustrious Arab families, after hanging their leaders wholesale whether pro-Turk or anti-Turk. The Arab soldiers have been sent to the worst fronts and those who escaped conscription, deportation and hanging, have been forced to support typhus-stricken Armenians.

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you know quite well, the more care you take of your health, the more effectively you can repair a temporary injury to it. Tyres are like constitutions—if treated properly much can be done with them, otherwise they are ruined. If the casing of your worn cover is sound, it can be repaired and re-treated by the

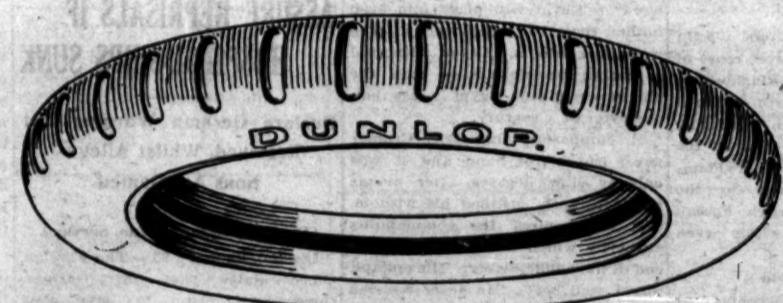
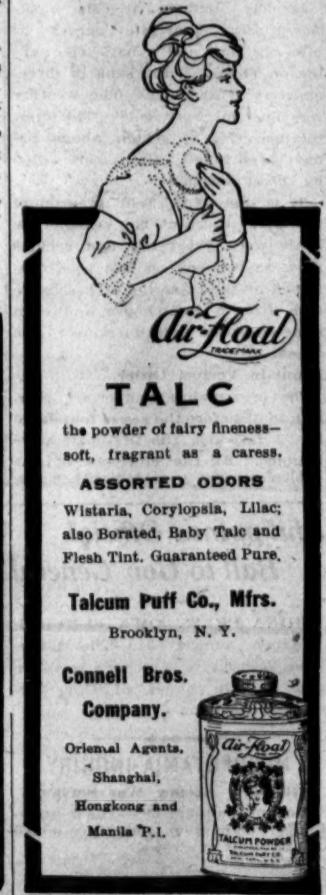
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Bulgaria Fully Approves Mr. Wilson's Peace Note

Not Out for Conquest; Only Wants Land Which Is
Her's on 'Principle of Nationalities'

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, January 26.—Reports from Berne state that the Bulgarian Minister at Berne, Dr. Wadef, declared that Bulgaria was absolutely approved of President Wilson's note. He said that Bulgaria was not waging a war of conquest, her aims being only those territories which belong to her in accordance with the principle of nationalities.

Polish youths paraded in front of the building of the American Consulate in Warsaw and expressed gratitude for the mention of the Polish problem in President Wilson's message.

The paper Kurjer Polski states that the Entente did not mention the small nations, with the exception of the Polish nation, but President Wilson spoke for the Polish cause. The evidence that he favors an independent Poland is indefinitely valuable, because, so far, no neutral, neither the United States nor any other neutral nation has formally recognized the Polish Kingdom which has been proclaimed.

Triumph of Poland

President Wilson's declaration of principles seems to indicate an indirect sanction of the action taken on November 5. The triumph of independent Poland has once more become manifest and proves once more how mistaken those people were, who, at the beginning of the war, declared the Polish question was an internal Russian affair.

The newspaper Golos Stoliz points out that many parties have given up their former attitude and are now in favor of Poland's independence. Likewise, numerous Polish emigrants in Russia and other countries, after the proclamation of November 5, have joined this program. Only the Entente made an exception, as, in their Note to President Wilson, they rejected Polish independence by saying that Poland ought to remain under the will of the Tsar.

The Nova Gazeta reports that the pupils of the upper classes of the middle schools held a meeting, asking the authorities for their speedy examination, in order to enable them to enter the army.

Labor Agrees With Wilson

New York, January 27.—According to a telegram from Manchester, the British Labor Conference, during its session there, unanimously adopted a resolution favoring President Wilson's plan of the formation of an international peace league. The conference further adopted a resolution which expresses opposition to the policy determined at the Paris conference for the conduct of an economic war, to follow the end of the present war.

According to a telegram from Paris, the 39 United Socialist deputies in the French Chamber have adopted a resolution urgently requesting the Government to affirm its accord with the principles expressed in President Wilson's peace address to the Senate.

Much interest has been aroused by a report from Petrograd, which gives the official Russian statement of the Russian Foreign Office, saying that President Wilson's address has made the most favorable impression upon the Russian Government. Russia will welcome all suitable measures which could help in the prevention of a recurrence of the world war. Accordingly, we can gladly endorse the President's communication.

The statement also says that it should be remembered that it has

UNDER THE CAPITOL DOME



Capt. W. S. Simms, U. S. N.

Washington, Dec. 18.—Battle cruisers are absolutely essential to successful defensive or offensive naval warfare, in the opinion of Captain William S. Simms, U.S.N., who ranks as one of the ablest naval strategists of the country. Captain Simms told the House Committee on Naval Affairs that without battle cruisers a powerful enemy fleet could sweep the American navy and American commerce from the seas. The sending of ordinary cruisers against battle cruisers, Captain Simms said, would be like sending one troop of cavalry against four troops of cavalry. He also asserted that without a sufficient fleet it would be impossible for the United States to defend the Panama Canal, despite the land fortifications.

national character, or the State receives its national character from that race which numerically and by its influence is preponderant. Under these circumstances, only a limited validity of the principle of nationalities is possible, which the President of the United States justly described by stating the following principle: Freedom for All.

"For every race the liberty of life and the freedom of worship and of individual and social evolution must be granted." I believe that this principle has now been realised here to such an extent, as in both States of our monarchy, also in the Hungarian State, with its strong national character. I trust that, in the districts of South-Eastern Europe, which are inhabited by numerous races and nations, the principle of free evolution for the nations cannot be realised more completely than by the existence and the rule of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy.

"We, therefore, feel completely in accord with the principles expressed by the President of the United States and we shall work to this effect in the districts situated in our immediate neighborhood, with the object of realising this principle as completely as possible. I can only repeat that, faithful to our traditional foreign policy, faithful to the standpoint taken in our action for peace together with our allies, we shall do everything that guarantees to all the nations of Europe the blessings of a lasting peace."

The House unanimously assented.

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BILLION A YEAR FOR AMERICA EDUCATION

23,500,000 Persons, 24 Per Cent
Of U. S. Population, At-
tending Schools

Washington, December 19.—There were 23,500,000 persons attending schools of some kind in the United States in 1916, according to estimates of the United States Bureau of Education. "This means," declares the annual report of the commissioner of education, that approximately 24 per cent of the inhabitants of the United States is attending school, as compared with 19 per cent in Great Britain, 17 per cent in France, 26 per cent in Germany and a little over 4 per cent in Russia."

The number of pupils in public kindergarten and elementary schools rose from 16,900,000 in 1910 to 17,935,000 in 1914, an increase of more than 1,000,000 in four years. In the same period the number of public high school students increased from 915,000 to 1,219,000; and for 1915 the corresponding figure was 1,325,000.

The report analyzes the number of teachers in the United States, showing that of the 766,000 teachers, 169,000 were men and 597,000 women. The number of men teachers has increased very slightly since 1900; the number of women teachers has almost doubled. In 1900 teaching positions in public high schools were evenly divided between men and women. At the present time women outnumber the men by 8,000. The average annual salary of all teachers is \$525. The figure is highest in the East and North Atlantic states, with \$690 and \$696, respectively, and lowest in the South Atlantic states, \$329. It varies from \$234 in Mississippi to \$871 in California and \$941 in New York.

Expenditure for education in 1914, partly estimated, totalled close to \$800,000,000. An estimate, making due allowances for the intervening two years and for items necessarily omitted, would bring the nation's current educational expenditure to \$1,000,000,000.

RESPECT FOR THE POPE WILL NOT SAVE ROME

Italians, Expecting Austrian
Aerial Attacks, Prepare
Elaborate Defense

Rome, December 15.—Notwithstanding the presence of the Pope, respect for or fear of whom is supposed so far to have saved Rome from aerial attacks, it is now taken for granted that the Eternal City, with her countless monuments and works of art, may soon be attacked by Austrian aviators. The Italian military authorities have been actively engaged for several months preparing to protect the city from a raid, with an elaborate signal system arranged by William Marconi to warn the defenders of the city of

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the approach of enemy airplanes. The Roman newspapers recently published notices that the alarm would consist of five cannon shots, with the usual ringing of church bells, as a signal that the danger was over.

While so far it has proved impossible to prevent sporadic attacks on London, Paris, Venice and other cities, arrangements have been made that may at least prevent the escape of raiders who attack Rome. The city is favored by two low mountain ranges between her and the Adriatic Sea, a distance of 125 miles. But should the airplanes escape the coast guns and the anti-aerial guns planted on these mountain tops, the advancing aeronauts will still find in their path numerous squadrons of Italian machines. The city itself is armed with numerous high-power searchlights and anti-aerial guns. The famous Seven Hills of Rome, including the Capitoline above the Forum, have each been so armed.

The Janiculum hill, which dominates St. Peter's church and the Vatican, the Pope's residence, has several guns planted on its brow. The Vatican is protected by another set of guns near the Castel Sant' Angelo, the solid and lofty marble tomb built for the emperors when Rome was the world's battle center, and later converted into a fortress.

While there is no uneasiness felt by the people of Rome for their own safety, it is certain, however, that a bomb dropped anywhere inside its limits could hardly miss destroying some work of art in the world's richest monumental-city.

DENY MILJUKOV IS DEAD

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, January 25.—According to the latest Russian reports, the French rumors about the murder of the Cadet leader, Miljukov, are without foundation. Miljukov left Petrograd and found an asylum last night in the British Embassy.

The new Russian Council of Ministers has commenced its work.

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CURE FOR ASTHMA

10 YEARS
at a time
and
IMITATIONS.

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that he was unfamiliar with the facts and was, therefore, unable to give an answer to this question.

The Prime Minister, Prince Golyzin, called on the President of the Duma, Rodjanko, who inquired about the Prime Minister's program. Prince Golyzin gave an evasive answer. The fact is much discussed that Rodjanko did not return the Prime Minister's call.

Further details about the events

preceding the former

Premier

Trepoff

have become

known.

Trepoff, when the appointment

of the new Minister, Dobrovolski,

was made known, publicly

announced that he would not shake

hands with him, if he dared to

appear at the Ministers' Council. A short while later, Trepoff resigned.



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Our staff of workmen will do your job under EXPERIENCED FOREIGN SUPERVISION.

We carry a large stock on hand, and your work will be done direct by us—NO SUB-CONTRACTS.

Consult us regarding your requirements.

FEARON, DANIEL & CO., INC.,
PAINT CONTRACTING DEPARTMENT,
18 B Kiangse Road. Telephone 108.



Just Pure
Rich Mellow
Virginia
Tobacco
The Three Castles Cigarettes
W. D. & H. O. Wills
Bristol & Co.
FAMOUS CASTLES

The CIGARETTE WITH THE PEDIGREE

If you smoke a pipe of course you smoke "CAPSTAN NAVY CUT"

(This advertisement issued by the British-American Tobacco Company, Ltd.)

POPULAR PRICED MOTORCARS ARRIVE.

We are in receipt of our stock of 1917 Chevrolet and Chandler Cars, which represent the latest features in automobile construction. These cars are priced to meet the requirements of the ordinary man who needs a car for business or pleasure.

For demonstration 'phone West 197.

THE STAR GARAGE CO.,

SOLE AGENTS.

125 Bubbling Well Road.

Agents for "FISK" Tires.

PLANNING FOR ARMY OF 3,000,000 IN U.S.

General Staff Is Using Argentina's Military System As a Model

Washington, December 27.—Argentina's military system is serving as a model for the universal service bill, now being drafted by a committee of the Army General Staff. Officers familiar with staff opinion said today that while details had not been completed, the measure would follow closely the Argentine scheme, and was designed to keep half a million men under training with 2,500,000 trained reservists subject to call.

It probably will be at least three weeks before the bill and accompanying estimates of costs are ready for submission to the Secretary of War. The Chairman of the House Military Committee has asked to see it, and it will be sent to the Capitol for the committee's information, though there is no indication that it will go with any sort of endorsement from the Administration.

The main feature of the staff bill will be its provision for one year of extensive military instruction for all youths subject to its terms. It is expected that exceptions, due to physical disqualifications and for other reasons, would leave available for army training 450,000 to 500,000 of the 1,000,000 boys who reach the age of 18 each year.

In fixing upon a year as the minimum time for training, the General Staff has followed the theory that the United States seeks to provide only for an army of defense. It has been stated to the House Committee by Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, that although European nations give every soldier at least two years of hard work before turning him into the reserve, a year will suffice here, because of the geographical position of the country.

The argument advanced to support this view was that there would be sufficient time to give finishing touches to the military education of reservists after war had broken out and before invading expeditions could be landed in force.

In a broad way the outline of the General Staff continental army plan of last year would be followed in distributing tactical units of the reserve into nineteen infantry and six cavalry divisions. Reservists would be liable for two years' service in this force before passing into the unorganized reserve.

The result, when the system had been in operation five years, would be to give 500,000 men under arms and in process of training, a million more trained, equipped, organized, and ready for immediate muster as first line troops, and behind these the unorganized, but trained reserve, numbering more than 1,500,000. This is the basis on which estimates of cost will be made by the General Staff Committee.

Ida Tarbell to Get Big Federal Job



MISS IDA TARBELL

Miss Ida M. Tarbell, the noted writer, whom President Wilson has asked to take one of the five places on the Tariff Commission. She is the first woman to receive this big Federal job. Miss Tarbell declined to comment upon the matter in the absence of any official announcement by the President.

AMERICAN REGISTRY AVERTED TORPEDOING

Lucky for You, German Commander Told Steamship Captain in Channel

Havre, December 27.—Captain Plaster of the American steamer Sacramento, who arrived here from Buenos Ayres with a cargo of wheat, reports that he was stopped in the English Channel by a German submarine. The commander of the submarine ordered him on board with his papers and after examining them said:

"You are carrying wheat, which we consider contraband of war, to France. It is lucky for you that your ship is American, otherwise we should have torpedoed you with great pleasure. You can proceed. Good luck to you."

The only steamer of the name of Sacramento listed in available maritime records is reported by the New York Maritime Register to have been transferred recently from American to British ownership. She was blacklisted by the British Admiralty in April, 1916, on charges of aiding German ships in the Pacific, but was removed from the blacklist last October.

Swiss President Says He Doesn't Fear War

Federal Council Decides To Support President Wilson's First Peace Note

Bologna, via Paris, January 2.—President Schuhthess, of Switzerland, has explained the part played by his country in the recent steps in favor of peace in an interview with Signor Quagliari, editor of the *Resto del Carlino*. President Schuhthess is quoted as saying:

"Switzerland had nothing whatever to do with President Wilson's note. The federal council got into communication with the American government in order to learn if the latter intended to do anything in favor of peace, and simply received a copy of the note at the same time as the belligerents. The council has decided to support the note, inspired by an ardent desire to see a termination rapidly put to the suffering caused by this terrible war, or which the Swiss people has daily evidence in the shape of interned invalids and civilians from places ordered evacuated.

"I do not know what will be the fate of the neutral proposals and in any case Switzerland has no intention of interfering with the affairs of the belligerents. But she considers it her duty to make known to them that she is ready to help to exchange views, in the event of its seeming desirable."

The president said that he was astonished at the rumors of fears of the violation of Swiss neutrality.

"I can not conceive," he said, "that any of the belligerents harbor the idea of passing through our country. It would not be to their advantage. In addition of the great difficulties of terrain, they would be confronted with the vigorous resistance of the Swiss army and the whole people."

ANGLO-U.S. BANKING STEP

Machinery Which Will Assist British War Purchases

New York, December 27.—Great prominence is given in the Press to an announcement by the Federal Reserve Board that the Federal Reserve Bank in New York has been authorized to appoint the Bank of England its foreign correspondent and to act for the Bank of England in the United States. This is the first instance of any Federal Reserve Bank receiving permission to establish a foreign agency.

The Federal Reserve Board is prepared to grant the same permission to any other Federal Reserve bank outside New York. The action is regarded as of great importance in facilitating American purchases of British commercial paper and in establishing new machinery for the extension of British war purchases in the United States and for stopping the gold influx into the United States. Much greater intimacy between American and British commercial

and financial interests is also expected to result from the Federal Reserve Board's action not only now but increasingly so after the war ends and commercial relations are re-established on a normal basis.

It is understood that all the conditions have not yet been worked out. Among these are the amount of money the New York Federal Reserve Bank will keep on deposit in the Bank of England, which will be very large.

Financial authorities declare that the Federal Reserve Board shows that its recent warning against purchases of British Treasury bills was not a reflection upon British credit; since the way is now opened for great financial accommodation to Britain pure upon commercial paper recommended by the Bank of England.

DECLARES THAT GERMANS ARE DYING OF HUNGER

Swiss Asserts He Saw Many Persons, Exhausted, Collapse in Streets

London, December 27.—A despatch to The Daily Telegraph from Paris says:

"I have private information indirectly from Germany. A friend of mine, the head of an important Paris business firm had a partner, who is Swiss. The latter has just visited Germany and returned to Paris. He is a level headed business man, and says positively that Germany can scarcely hold out more than six months longer. The shortage of food is more serious than has ever been said.

"It is literally true that the entire population has long since been unable to eat its fill. He himself saw many persons in various German towns actually fall down in the streets, exhausted by hunger, and in one case at least, a man dropped dead from starvation in the road before his eyes. Such sights apparently are now not uncommon in Germany."

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— Sporting —
News —

**Cavite Navy Team
Beat Pacohigh In
Ball Game, 1 to Nil**

CHINA PRESS' OWN SERVICE
Manila, January 31.—The Cavite Navy Team won a ball game from Pacohigh by the score of one to nothing.

SHANGHAI REVOLVER CLUB

The January revolver competition showed a vast improvement. Special note must be made of the number of ladies entering and the fine scores made by them. Mr. W. B. Sutherland is the winner of the 1st spoon with the excellent score of 181. R. E. Neale with 185 points wins the silver medal and promotion to the Experts' Class. For the benefit of Britshers who have been called for service free instruction will be given with the latest 45 Cal. automatic pistol, the same as used in the war. The conditions of competition were 5 shots at 15 yards (left hand), 5 shots at 20 yards (either hand) and 10 shots at 25 yards (either hand). Time limit for loading and firing 20 shots 5 minutes. Scores:

Experts Class	Score.	Time.
W. B. Sutherland	181.	4.20*
Mrs. G. H. Wright	177.	4.00
Mrs. K. D. Stewart	177.	4.20
Miss L. Negus	174.	4.00
J. H. Farquharson	173.	4.35
St. G. R. Clark	171.	3.30
Mrs. K. D. Stewart	168.	4.40
Mrs. R. N. Truman	159.	4.30
*Silver bar and spoon.		

Marksman's Class	Score.	Time.
R. E. Neale	185.	4.45*
E. W. Godfrey	169.	4.00
L. Kadoorie	161.	4.40
H. H. Read	155.	3.80
E. K. Howe	154.	4.30
Miss D. Unwin	159.	4.50
Mrs. C. H. Ryde	145.	4.10
C. H. Ryde	128.	4.20
C. R. O. McBain	125.	4.00
*Silver medal.		

Preliminary competition: 10 shots at 15 yards, 10 shots at 20 yards, either hand. No time limit. 150 points for Marksman, R. E. Stewartson, 157, British.

SHANGHAI RIFLE ASSN.

The second January competition of the above association was held on Wednesday, 31st inst. in the morning. The weather conditions were unfavorable.

The following are the results:

"A" Class:	
A. M. Collaco	39
No competition.	
"B" Class:	
W. T. Rose	41(a)
B. S. Chapman	40
F. Diniz	40
E. K. Howe	36
Y. Fakichi	35
F. W. Franz	34
S. B. Steverson	34
E. Fetherstonhaugh	34
M. Sudzuki	33
K. Imamura	24
S. Morisawa	13
"C" Class:	
C. Matsuno	42(a)
E. Bonichi	38
T. Watanebe	33
R. Russell	31
"D" Class:	
S. Kudayama	35(b)
G. Dunlop	36
Y. Horii	35
M. Iijima	32
D. Inowaka	31
H. W. Lambert	29
(a) Winner of spoon and first leg on Cup.	
(b) Winner of spoon and second leg on Cup.	

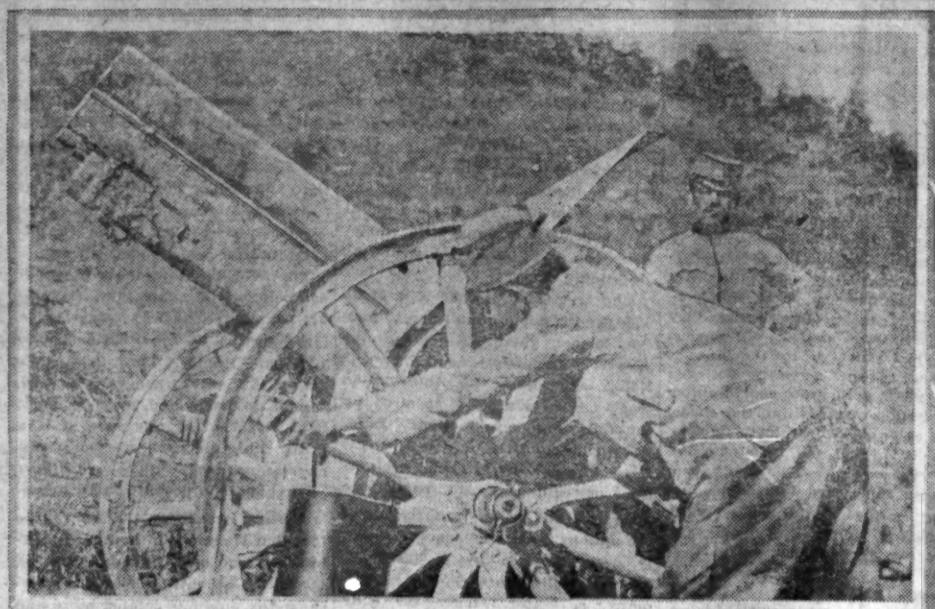
**"The Richest of all
Tinned Milks Tested"**

Says the Committee on Infant and Invalid Diet of the Medical Missionary Association of China



WELLS FARGO & COMPANY,
No. 8 KiuKiang Road.
(Corner Szechuan Rd.)
Telephone 4241
Owen Williams,
General Agent.

Servian Howitzer Going Into Action



Here is a Servian howitzer going into action. The Servian army, after its disastrous retreat from Serbia, was reorganized by the British and French and equipped with many of these guns, which are especially useful in the sort of mountain fighting which was necessary in the recent offensive by which the Serbs recaptured the big Servian city of Monastir.

News Brevities

The work of the Szechuan-Han-Kow Railway has made much progress and rails have been laid for eighty Chinese miles between Han-Kow and Tsatien. The works to Ichang will be completed in the Autumn of this year.

The Hanyang Arsenal has decided to have a school for manufacturing arms and 100 students are being called for.

A Japanese report says that the Siems-Carey Syndicate has obtained a railway concession for 300 miles between Chowhokow, in Hunan, to Hsiangyang, in Hupeh.

A Chinese lad of 14 years was knocked down by a motor car, near the Race Course entrance, last evening and so badly injured that he had to be taken to hospital.

The February meeting of the Shanghai Missionary Association will be held in the Union Church Hall, on Tuesday, February 6. 7 p.m. Social Function, with refreshments provided by the ladies of the Presbyterian Mission.

8 p.m. Business Meeting, at which a paper will be read on "Traces of Christian Teaching in a Buddhist Book, the Si Yu Ki," by Dr. John Darroch. A cordial invitation is extended to visitors to Shanghai interested in Missionary work.

Admirers of Charlie Chaplin are reminded that his famous burlesque of the great opera, "Carmen," is to be shown tonight, in four parts, at the Victoria Theater. The film is to be shown for four nights.

The many people who have only heard Hawaiian music from a gramophone record, will be given an opportunity tonight and the next two nights of hearing the real thing rendered by the Tropical Hawaiian Glee Club at the Apollo Theater. There is, besides, a fine picture program, including the six-part feature, "The High Hand," an inspiring romance of love, politics, capital and labor.

Says the Manila Cabilnews of London 17: Mr. J. A. Thomas, a director of the British-American Tobacco Company, arrived

**BRITISH AND BELGIANS
REPEL GERMAN ATTACK**

**Kaiser's Birthday Show' Most
Successful; 858 Teutons
Accounted For**

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 31.—A Belgian official communiqué reports: On the night of the 29th, the Germans, after a violent artillery preparation, attacked the Belgians, south of Hettas. The fire of the Belgian and British forces prevented the enemy reaching our trenches, the attack failing completely and the enemy leaving dead on the field.

Our artillery, infantry and machine-gun fire drove back German detachments approaching our posts eastward of Pervysse and southward of Noordschote, after violent bombardments.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported this evening: We repulsed attacks in the neighborhood of Beaucourt and westward of Serre.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters says that particulars of the "Kaiser's birthday show" on the 27th show that it was the most successful of recent similar operations, 858 prisoners being taken, 500 casualties inflicted on the enemy and a strong commanding position occupied, which brings us appreciably nearer the reduction of Le Transloy.

**More Japanese Help
For Allies in War**

Tokio, January 31.—(Eastern News Agency).—A Paris telegram says:—M. Pichon, the former Minister for Foreign Affairs of France, has published his views in the Petit Journal to the following effect:—

"The Entente Powers are agreed to get as much assistance from Japan as possible and to give Japan further compensation."

The Figaro has also stated that it favors getting Japanese troops transported to the theater of war and such a request is worth being asked.

It is also stated that, as the Entente Powers have sufficiently supported Rumania with military supplies, the orders to Japan have been suspended.

CHINA-JAPAN ENTENTE

(Ostasiatische Lloyd)
Peking, February 1.—Baron Hayashi, Japanese Minister to Peking, was received in audience by President Li Yuan-hung yesterday. Both statesmen emphasized the necessity of promoting cordial relations between the two nations.

OVERSEAS CLUB

The Overseas Club entertainment which took place in the Victoria Theater before the Chinese New Year in aid of the fund for the relief of destitution in Poland realized \$656.70. In acknowledging the receipt of this sum His Excellency the Russian Consul-General wrote:—

Shanghai, 22nd January, 1917.
J. A. Smallbone, Esquire,
Hon. Treasurer, Overseas Club,
Dear Sir:—

I have much pleasure in acknowledging receipt of your letter of this date enclosing a cheque for \$656.70 and beg to request that you will accept and transmit to the Overseas Club my sincere and heartfelt thanks for your generous contribution in aid of the destitute people remaining in Poland.

I will communicate with you again upon receipt of an acknowledgment of the sum mentioned from Petrograd. I am, Sir, Yours truly,

V. Gross,

Consul-General for Russia.

SERVIA DESTITUTE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Corfu, January 31.—The economic situation in Servia is appalling. The enemy have requisitioned everything and the Servians are absolutely destitute.

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Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company

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LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND MODERATE RATES



**Pour LUX on the troubled
waters of the wash**

Myriads of delightful Lux wafers are working wonders at the wash-tub all the world over. In colour, these wafers are as cream—to the touch they are as silk. Each single Lux wafer is a tiny missionary for cleanliness and comfort. Their mission is to make cleanliness really delightful and delightfully easy to attain.

LUX FOR WOOLLENS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS

AND DAINTY FABRICS.

Sold by all Chemists and Dealers

Agents:
LEVER BROTHERS (CHINA), LIMITED,
3 KiuKiang Road, Shanghai.

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

**KAIPING Coal
Coke**

For all Industrial and Household Purposes

Offices: No. 1 Jinkee Road, Shanghai
and Ramsay & Co., Hankow.

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MIKIMOTO'S

PEARL STORE

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THE HOWE SCALES

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All types such as: Platform, Counter, Coal, Fish, Freight, Grocer, Medical, Post Office, and Bathroom Scales

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Portable

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Scale.

The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR
EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYSTHE CHINA PRESS Incorporated,
Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

Cloudy, misty and damp weather.
Moderate monsoon along the
whole coast.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, FEBRUARY 2, 1917

American Comment on Wilson's

Address to the Senate

PRESIDENT WILSON has truly expressed the sentiment of Americans," says The New York Times in its editorial on the address made by President Wilson in the United States Senate. The substance of this editorial, together with extracts from the comments made by other leading New York papers, has been cabled from New York by the correspondent of the Tokio Asahi.

The Asahi's cable as translated by The Japan Advertiser shows that the press of New York is divided on the speech along the same lines that these papers were divided in the recent Presidential campaign. The Sun, Herald and Tribune, all anti-Wilson papers, find room for criticism in the President's address. The Times, World and Evening Post, which supported the President in the campaign, support his address. The Asahi's despatch is the first coming to the East to give both sides of the comment on the President's speech.

The Times points out that none of the views advanced regarding possible means of securing peace have been as complete as President Wilson's statement. He is the only person who has gotten over the main difficulties by advancing his suggestion of the extension of the principles of the Monroe doctrine to cover the world. Peace, to conform to the President's ideals for a lasting peace, can only come when the nations lay aside all ambitions for territorial expansion, for invasion and extension of influence over other nations. In putting forth this statement of his idea of a true basis for peace, the President is aware that there are strong barriers confronting him, and that radical changes in the nature of the human race must come, first, and that moral status of nations must make large advances. All these difficulties must be overcome before the ideals of the address are attained.

"President Wilson has truly expressed the sentiment of Americans," the Times continues. "His contention that the war must be ended without victory raises a delicate point; but the President has taken great pains to make his position on this point clear. While he asserts that the peace must be a peace without victory, he also makes it clear that there can be no real peace until the institutions of Prussian militarism are crushed.

The President's statement as to the necessity of the democratisation of the Governments of the world is an eloquent protest against Prussian militarism, and his speech is on the whole a great and noble utterance, which will hold a high place in the history of the American nation. This view is justified, if for no other reason, because he has suggested the suppression of absolutism and of militarism, under which the Germans themselves have suffered, as a means of bringing the war to a close. In any peace conference the views of the United States must be considered by the belligerents. The interests of the United States should be represented in all settlements after the war."

The New York World says that the President contends that the present alliance among groups of nations must give way before world-wide co-operation of all nations, which must come after the war. The President's suggestions must be supported as the surest way to the realisation of the ideals he holds.

The Evening Post remarks that the President has boldly and without reserve stated what he thought advisable for the belligerent and neutral countries. The Presidential views are exactly those of the idealists. In his statement there may be room for criticism, and some Americans consider that the President's views will not be realised. The President has, however, produced a great impression upon the various nations just as a great musician impresses an audience. In minutely studying the Presidential views, it will be seen that there are many points which can be actually put into practice.

The statement that the war should be brought to a close with-

out a decisive victory is not new with the President. Among the belligerent countries there are some who hold such a view. For instance, the Manchester Guardian entertains a similar view and contends that if some means be found to secure the restoration of peace without continuing the war a further continuation of the struggle would be a great crime. The views thus far advanced by the President at the present juncture are commendable. No further comment is necessary in regard to minor points.

The Tribune thinks the attitude of the President lacked prudence. In adopting such an attitude at the present time the United States will lose her credit among the Entente Powers. In case the time for the restoration of peace arrives soon, the United States will be placed in a most awkward position. The peace proposals advanced by the President do not represent the wishes of Americans and are merely based on his own ideas. The fact that the President regards the objects of both belligerents in the war on an equal footing is not apt to win the approval of Americans. If the President's contention had been confined to the expression of a desire that the United States should participate in an international movement for the restoration of peace, Americans would have generally appreciated that expression.

It is highly regrettable that the President assumed an attitude as if he held the key to the restoration of peace and that he has announced that the war must come to an end without a victory on either side of the belligerents. Should the adjustment of territories be carried out under the President's suggestion Great Britain might go to pieces, while France would lose the greater portion of her territories. Austria-Hungary would also go to pieces and Germany would surely lose some of her territories. Russia, too, would lose Finland and Siberia. The Americans who know the history of actually expanding territories would not endorse the principle of enlarging territories by either conquest or purchase. The President's policy is against the American traditional principle. In fact, his speech was lacking in the elements of diplomatic tactics and was thus unsuccessful.

The New York Sun points out that some part of the President's speech will be regarded as a comic interlude in the history of the nations during the next thousand years. He has failed to maintain peace with Mexico during the past four years and yet he comes forward to advance peace proposals among the European Powers, with whom he has nothing to do. Nothing can be more absurd than this. The statement by the President is a view expressed as an individual and not as a President. The American Constitution provides that the President shall properly discharge his duties, but there is no clause whatever to direct him to take any action from an humanitarian standpoint. Under the Monroe Doctrine, Great Britain, Japan and other Powers are not allowed to interfere with the Mexican question.

If the Doctrine is regarded as being an old principle, what will be thought of a new Monroe Doctrine, under which the other Powers will be allowed to interfere with all affairs concerning North and South America? The Monroe Doctrine is only applicable to the American Continent.

The New York Herald contends that the time is still premature for the United States to join an international peace movement and that the United States should wait until there arrives a favorable opportunity for so doing. The President lacked prudence when he proposed that the United States should abandon her traditional isolation policy, and before he ventured to issue such an opinion he ought to have consulted the people. If the President thinks that his new policy means an expansion of an American principle, it may be contended that Japan's policy to shut China to outsiders is an Asiatic Monroe Doctrine.

A CORRECTION

A printer's error caused a very obvious mistake in a series of figures quoted in the leader in yesterday's THE CHINA PRESS on "American Trade in the Orient." It was stated that the exports from the United States to China for the ten months ending October, 1916, were \$25,339,746 "as compared with \$17,043,001 for the same period of the previous year." The last set of figures should have been \$17,043,001.

Getting Her Own Back

(From the Boston Transcript)
"So the lawyers got about all of the estate. Did Edith get anything?" "Oh, yes; she got one of the lawyers."

War Or Peace?

(Contributed)

IN the midst of success there is failure; in the midst of life death; the brightest beams of sun shine often end in shadow. In the midst of joy there is grief; in the midst of love, hatred; the pleasant paths of peace are oftentimes haunted by the dread spectre of war.

"Thou shalt not kill," is the message given to the world in Sina—yet men fight and die in fighting from the cradle to the grave. "Let peace rule all earth" sings the poet, yet thousands of times "the muffled drum's sad roll has beat." "Nation shall not lift up sword against nation," says the prophet Isaiah, yet warriors live and die, armies and navies survive and perish, the ears of the world are stunned by the din of battle, and the pages of history, past and present, tell of horrors beyond the imaginative power of Dante.

Assuredly this is an era of progress. Intellectually the world is vastly better than it was in other years; perhaps general morals have improved, certainly laws are justly made and honestly obeyed. Financially, economically, the nations of earth are on firmer basis, but in the midst of good there is evil. The sword and the cannon still remain: domestic troubles are adjusted with utmost ease, but to settle disputes between nations the Ten Commandments are at once repealed, moral law is suspended, might is made right. All precedents are forgotten and multitudes of men, like brute beasts, engage in conflict that turns them into raving demons—who respect neither freedom nor civilisation nor degrees of merit.

With all our progress this relic of barbarism remains; with all our advancement we have war and our sorrows are filled with deep agonies. And now what seek we to establish? Simply this, that "war is either the most awful crime of which men can be guilty or one of the most sacred duties imposed on them for performance;" that there is a time remedy for armed conflict.

The history of man is the history of bloodshed. Poets, orators, statesmen of antiquity, loved the loud noise of military fame. Homer is at his best in a description of a fight. "In sing of arms and the hero," cries Virgil, in his greatest poem. "I beseech you, by the memory of your fathers who bore the brunt of the battle at Marathon," said Demosthenes, in the mightiest speech the world has ever known.

One feels impelled to cry out with Mark Antony:—"Oh, judgment, thou art fled to brutish beasts and men have lost their reason." The rights of nations seldom aim to establish the principles of justice and rights. "Greed and avarice, the lust of power and wealth, are generally the incentives to war, and have been incentives from time immemorial." Only ask the veteran who smelled the smoke of battle, who "heard the hoarse voiced cannon roar its death sound, who saw distorted features and writhing frames," and cities torched and burnt, who felt the torrid heat of summer and the arctic cold of winter, ask the warrior, I say, and like Washington, he will cry out:—"My this plague of mankind be banished from the earth."

Correspondence

The Second Coming of Christ

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir:—An eloquent lecture by a man like E. S. Little will undoubtedly attract the attention of a willing and listening public, but another question is whether Mr. Little's theories correspond with the Truth as given us in the Scriptures.

Let us look for instance at "Armageddon" which, according to THE CHINA PRESS, he has tried to explain.

Where the Scriptures tell us of Signs or Symbols we naturally must take it to be figurative or symbolic, but if not, we take it to be literal just like the Plagues of Egypt, Christ's Birth, etc., etc. Armageddon is the Place named in the Apocalypse, which is the mount or City of Megiddo, or the great Esdrælon Plain: the "Valley of Megiddo." By Joel it is also called the Valley of Jehovah. Referring to this great event "Bozrah" is named by Is. 34:6-8, 83:1-6 and the probabilities are that these localities are all included from Bozrah on the S. E. to Megiddo on the N. W. and this would exactly make 1,600 Stadia (about 180 miles), the distance named by St. John in the Apocalypse as being occupied by the Armies of the Antichrist. The Antichrist must first be revealed with the false Prophet who are just as real as the Messiah Himself, who defeats them all (see also Hal. 3:3-16). If Mr. Little would look for explanation not to the Historians but to the Holy Scriptures while reading the Apocalypse, it will be to him a New Book and quite consistent. The Scriptures explain themselves and are so beautiful and simple that a

child may understand them. God has set His own Seal to it and said: "Seek ye out of the Book of the Lord and read; no one of these Things shall fail" (Is. 34:16), and it is not for Mr. Little nor anyone else to "reveal" or spiritualise away such momentous facts as are already revealed and explained to us in the Holy Scriptures. I am, etc.

Another Expectant.

A Suggestion for Good Roads

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir:—Without good roads, even railroads in China must make but a lame attempt at the development of the country. At present the carriage of some commodities fifty miles to a railway station cuts off a high percentage of their value before they reach a railway station. To anyone who has travelled in the interior, roads are the first necessity. Not even forestry and agriculture should throw the question of roads into the shade.

Over and above the financial loss there is a high toll in human life every year owing to people having to cross unbridged streams and getting drowned in the floods. Without making more ado about the necessity, it behoves us to look around to see how to get roads constructed.

I see that a member of Parliament has introduced a bill ordering generals all over the country to use their soldiers to make roads. I for one would be delighted not only at seeing more roads thus constructed but at the generals in this country taking orders so meekly from Parliament. Of course, they ought to do it, but will they? At present orders from Parliament would take more effect if sent through the Civil Governors to the District Magistrates. As a beginning in road-making, why not parallel every line of railroad now constructed by a horse-road. The strip of land, say forty feet wide bordering on one side or other of the railroad, could be condemned as a place for a road. Arrangements could be made for paying the owners of the land. Then every basin district through which the road runs should be compelled to make the roadbed in its own district. This would not cost the owners of land of a man for every twenty or thirty acres. Of course, the merchants too would gladly contribute their share.

The reason for beginning alongside of the railway line are: 1st. It is the grade of the railways which would be a good guide as to the grade of the roads. E.g. on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway and Tientsin-Pukow Railway the engineers from the Engineering-chiefs down are men so enthusiastic about the development of the country that they would all go a long way to help in the engineering work.

2nd. The stone and gravel for macadamising could be hauled and dumped at convenient places along the railway line. This could be arranged for when traffic was slack. This beginning on road construction was suggested to the writer by seeing how some of the lines of railroad are now running on the roadbed, e.g. between Nanking and Chinkiang, and in some cases the roads have been condemned as the old one had been compelled to use it as good as the old one they had before the railroad came, bad as it was.

Again, in the construction of new railroads, why not at the same time that the land is condemned for the railroad track have the forty feet along whichever side is easier to construct the road also condemned? This would prevent the road from existing along that road site and would be at least a suggestion to the people through whose district the railroad ran to "get busy" and make the roadbed. If the roads were graded, even if there were not any macadamising done, what an improvement it would be on the present, slushy places of roads! The macadamising could come later and be done little by little every year in the slack seasons. Sincerely yours, JOSEPH BAILEY.

Nanking, January 29, 1917.

Japanese Politics

The following excerpts from leading articles of prominent Japanese Journals are taken from the Japanese Advertiser.

The Osaka Asahi says that after January 10 the nation entered into a political season. The editor has no use for the Terauchi ministry in these days of constitutional government. If the political parties cannot oppose the Terauchi ministry or if they should support the ministry, there is only one thing for them to do, namely to dissolve.

The Asahi says that Count Terauchi is fast trying to apply the political methods which he used in Korea. The political parties are also assimilating themselves to the Korean atmosphere. Count Terauchi is trying to destroy the constitutional practices. The nation should be watchful over this strange development.

The Jiji repeats the statement that the failure of the Japanese diplomacy in China was due to the lack of unity between the Foreign Office and the War Office. The latter has acted almost independently and recklessly. But now that Count Terauchi is Premier, he should know how to control the War Office, because he is known to have great prestige in that department. That is one thing among others which is expected of the present ministry.

The Nichi-Nichi finds no reason why the leaders of the three political parties should be bound by the Terauchi ministry on political affairs. In matters of diplomacy, the three leaders once agreed not to make use of them for political purposes. In view of this fact it is proposed that Count Terauchi may try to invite the leaders to give their support in diplomacy. But that is another thing. Politically, the Kenseki is in an absolute majority. If that party thinks that the Terauchi ministry lacks the confidence of the nation, it should introduce a resolution of want of confidence in the ministry. And if the Terauchi ministry is confident that it has the support of the nation, it may see to it that the Diet is dissolved. That is all there is to it.

President Wilson's Meaning And Motive.

(Washington correspondence of the London Times, December 25)

Press despatches from London indicate that there are various important points about President Wilson's Note which still require elucidation. Some of these points have been mentioned in previous messages, but for the sake of a clear understanding of the situation, which, if misunderstood, is fraught with considerable dangers to Anglo-American relations, they will bear repeating.

The first thing is that it is in no way the President's intention to play the German game. He is now, as always, absolutely neutral. His Note, according to information from a sure source, is inspired by the following main motives. First, he wishes to help on the general cause of peace by a formal declaration of willingness to participate after the war in any association of the nations to enforce peace. Second, he is inspired by a desire to give the belligerents, especially Germany, a better excuse for fully defining their conceptions of a possible settlement than is afforded by the indirect means of intercourse between enemies. Another thing which the President particularly wishes to have repeated is that he is neither suggesting peace nor offering mediation.

That the Note would be sharply criticised by the Allied peoples was expected, but it was not expected that it would arouse quite the resentment it seems to have done. Stress is laid upon the fact that the President said, not that the objects of the belligerents were identical, but that they seemed to be identical, as defined by statesmen of the two sides. It is argued that his position as an actively benevolent neutral compelled him to take seriously the recent efforts of Herr von Bethmann Hollweg and others to obliterate the spots from the Prussian peace propaganda than to the fact that it chimes in with self-interest and with humanitarianism. It chimes in with self-interest, because the war has been condemned as a ghastly blot upon the escutcheon of humanity. As Mr. Lansing indicated in one of his remarkable statements last Thursday—the indignation caused by which has done much to eclipse the really important issues raised by the President—the possibility of a rerudescence of submarine atrocities of a kind which the United States would have to fight and to punish looms disconcertingly before a people whose ruling passion is peace.

The rise in the prices of commodities is beginning to offset sporadic, if spectacular, war-trade prosperity. Our blockade in his various ramifications more and more dislocates trade with Europe and even with other regions. Our financial

operations are officially accused of deranging domestic banking. The stock market is dangerously inflated and sensitive. Life, in fact, is feverish and abnormal, while, behind and above such considerations, always looms the suspicion, inevitable in a liberal and peace-loving community, that the belligerent peoples would be willing for peace if only somebody could bring their Governments together.

A Purely American Policy

The President's Note, in a word, represents in a double sense a

(Continued on Page 7)

HAPPY

is the man or woman who has tested by personal experience the curative qualities of Beecham's Pills. Under the safe, gentle, but powerful influence of this corrective, a host of troubles that used to make life miserable, have been shaken off. Diarrhoea, headaches, and want of tone, to mention but a few, have disappeared; and now they enjoy the blessing of sound robust health. Little wonder that so many rely securely upon this favorite medicine! What Beecham's Pills have done for thousands they can do for you.

After Taking

a few doses you will have every reason to congratulate yourself on your progress. You may look forward with confidence to renewed health, and to the happiness which attends a life free from dyspeptic ailments, if you use

BEECHAM'S PILLS.
There is yet another point that you should mark on the table of remedies, in addition to their acknowledged value in kidney, liver, and stomach disorders, have a specially beneficial effect in such ailments as are peculiar to women, many of whom endure needless pain and ill-health through ignorance of this important fact.

Sold everywhere in boxes,
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\$9.00 per case

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Boyes, Bassett & Co.,

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GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS

21 NANKING ROAD

Have just landed ex S/S Glenturret, High Grade

ALL BRITISH MANUFACTURED

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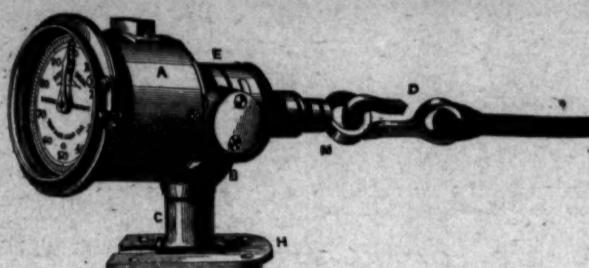
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From

Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd.,
SHANGHAI

Extra!! Sad Fate of Ladies' Gym. Class! By Opper

President Wilson's
Meaning and Motive

(Continued from Page 6) purely American policy, and it is a mere accident if it seems to be playing Germany's game simply because an immediate and inconclusive peace would suit Germany but not us. Nor if it has the sanction of self-interest can it be called selfish. It involves a departure from fixed policy and a sacrifice of cherished traditions the magnitude of which can hardly be realized by anyone inured to European affairs. As the Administration knows full well, adherence to the League to Enforce Peace, which is now the first item of the President's foreign policy, inevitably involves the abandonment of the Monroe Doctrine and the definite surrender of the theory of comfortable isolation under which the United States has reached maturity. It means that besides recognizing the right of Europe to interfere in Latin-American countries like Mexico the United States has decided that, as the President said in a recent speech, she cannot again stand by if the pillars

of civilization are threatened by the sword.

Surely, it is felt here, such an announcement by the head of a Government of strong pacifist tendencies should, especially when taken in conjunction with the current effort for more adequate armaments, somewhat counterbalance such shortcomings in logic and fact as those of which the President may have been guilty. In such circumstances it is earnestly hoped by our friends that, instead of indulging in justifiable criticism, we should realize the intrinsic significance of the President's announcement, and see how we can legitimately aid him in educating his countrymen to shoulder the responsibilities that the announcement envisaged for them.

It was said that German intrigue cannot be considered to be at the bottom of the American movement for a speedy peace. So far as surface manifestations of the movement go that undoubtedly is true. At the same time the Prussian propagandists are playing a deep and energetic game.

Helped by American henchmen like Mr. Hearst, by German-Americans like Mr. Schiff, and by swarms

of minor agents, they are stimulating the demand for peace. From one end of the country to the other they are proclaiming and whispering that it is bound to be a drawn war; that, therefore, America has a wonderful opportunity of serving humanity, and the President of making history by stopping it now; that if it goes on it will only mean untold suffering, in which, perhaps, the United States will be included; and that, any how, the navalism of England and not the militarism of Prussia is the danger.

Their grand object is to get the American people to compel Congress to try to force us to cease fighting by an embargo upon the export of all war supplies from big guns to dollars. In this they will fail.

Their second object is to mobilize American sentimentalism and inexperience of European affairs to make bad blood between the United States and the Allies by demonstrations in favor of peace. They may succeed in this unless we are careful and alert.

Count Bernstorff and others among the writers of Prussian advertisements indicate that Berlin may answer the President's Note by confidentially submitting to him the German terms. Should this happen, it may be taken for granted that the terms will leak out.

Unless the information collected here is wrong the root idea of current

German intrigue is to see whether by seeming to yield regarding France and Belgium, and by some concessions likewise to the general principles for which we are fighting, she cannot pull us into consenting to a *post bellum* conference regarding the Balkans, or some other arrangement which would give her a chance of consolidating "Middle Europe." The plot is unlikely to succeed with us. But American interest in the Near East and American knowledge of its complicated questions and of its vast European importance are virtually nil. Hence by exploding the plot by a refusal we might, as things stand, easily help the Germans to a rather serious extent in their never-ending effort to saddle us with the responsibility for a needless continuance of this war.

But the need for alertness goes far further than the bringing of our explanations of the war up to date. The whole machinery of our intercourse with the United States cries aloud for repairs, alterations and additions. The blockade, the "black list," the censorship, &c.—in all these controversies we have right on our side. The trouble is that we have relied too much upon pure diplomacy and its trappings to make our case. We have dealt too much with the Government, and too little with the people. We have argued too much and explained too little. Our Notes, excellent as they have been, have tended to be legal bricks rather than explanations calculated to appeal to a democracy to whom international law is a closed book and which is traditionally suspicious of diplomacy in general, and of British diplomacy in particular, and whose suspicions must be cured before the Senate will consent to the realization of the President's project of American participation in the League

to Enforce Peace. We have allowed an unimaginative officialdom to make too many mistakes of the pin-prick variety, with the result that the idea that we are "unreasonable" is far stronger here than it ought to be—so strong, in fact, as to give such persons as Mr. Bertrand Russell and Mr. Charles Trevelyan altogether too favorable and too influential an audience for their now chronic complaints that the British public and British political opinion would be revealed as strongly pacifist were it not for the Press and Parliamentary censorship. Only on Saturday a letter from Mr. Russell to the President in this sense was conveyed into the country and published.

The subject, of course, is one of the utmost difficulty and complexity. But there will be disappointment among our well-wishers if, at this critical juncture our Government, under the auspices of statesmen whose career and character Americans like to think postulate unusual sympathy with their institutions, an effort is not made to broaden, overhaul, and render more human our relations with the United States. And among the first things people hope for is an answer to the President's Note so comprehensive and so clear that it will carry conviction not only to the White House but to every farmer in the West.

Anecdotes of the Famous

Lord Buxton, the Governor General of South Africa, is an ardent disciple of Izaak Walton, and he tells many good fishing yarns.

One of his favorites is about an angler who one day had four hours tussle with a huge salmon before he was able to land it. When at last he had made sure of his catch he took it home in ecstasy and related his triumph to his maiden aunt. Of course, like all fishermen, he made as much of the story as possible, and laid special stress on the time it took and the immense energy he had to expend before he could bring the salmon safely to land.

When he had finished he waited anxiously for the praise due to his cleverness and heroism. For some moments there was silence, and then his aunt looked up from her knitting with a puzzled expression on her face.

"But, my dear Tom," she said quietly, "why did you not cut the string and get rid of the brute?"

ANECDOTES OF THE FAMOUS

The late Lord Minto used to tell a story about a famous art connoisseur who once sat next to a rather illiterate alderman at a public banquet. In the course of conversation the alderman mentioned that his grandfather had known the great Napoleon. "Indeed!" said the other. "That's very interesting!" "Yes," the alderman went on. "And I still have the fine snuff-box that Napoleon gave him. It has a hen in diamonds on the lid." "A hen!" exclaimed the other. "Oh, I see! You probably mean an eagle—the Imperial eagle?" "No," insisted the alderman. "It's a hen, you know. I've got it with me. Look!" and he produced from his pocket a splendid gold box with an "N" in brilliants on the lid.

One of Chauncey Depop's best stories is the story of the spotted dog, which as a boy he bought from a local dog dealer. "The next morning it was raining," he says, "and I took the dog out into the woods, but the rain was too much for him. It was in the spots off. I trotted the dog back to the door."

"Look at this animal," I said. "The spots have all washed off."

"Great guns, boy!" he replied. "There was an umbrella went with that dog. Didn't you get the umbrella?"

Scientific Dentistry
An Irish maid in the service of a London family recently visited a dentist. Upon her return her mistress said to her, "Well, Bridget, did you have the tooth filled?" "I did, mum." "And what did the dentist say?" "He said, 'Well, Bridget, did you have the tooth filled?' I did, mum." "And what did the dentist say?" "He said, 'Well, Bridget, did you have the tooth filled?' I did, mum."

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have opened a new receiving office at 6A Broadway
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1. Keep it cool and out-of-doors as much as possible.
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3. Make its food light. You, yourself, don't eat as much heavy meat in summer as in winter. Lighten your baby's diet.

Also don't give him raw cow's milk with its heavy indigestible curd and germs of summer complaint—summer complaint that kills more babies than any other cause in the world.

Give it Borden's Malted Milk.

It is a complete food, so you need add only water and boil one minute.

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Add joy to the nights to come—ask us about getting a Victrola, \$15 to \$400. Easiest of terms.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS
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Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B. Chartered	\$660
Russo-Asiatic	\$59 108.
Cathay, ordy.	R. 250.
Cathay, pref.	Tls. 5
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 375
North China	Tls. 152 1/2
Union of Canton	945.
Yangtze	Tls. 257 1/2
Fire insurances	
China Fire	\$155
Mongkong Fire	\$375
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 128
Indo-China Def.	108.
"Shell"	Tls. 50 1/2
Shanghai Tug (o.)	Tls. 50 S.
Kochien	Tls. 33
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9.60
Oriental Coal	308 60.
Philippines	Tls. 1.
Raids	\$2.40
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	\$126 1/2
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 87
New Eng. Works	Tls. 12 1/2
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 82
Mongkong Wharf	Tls. 85 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 87
China Land	Tls. 36 Sa.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 5
Wellawei Land	88 1/2 B.
Central Stores	Tls. 50.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50.
Cotton Mills	
Elwo.	Tls. 158 1/2
Elwo. Pref.	Tls. 106
International	Tls. 72
International Pref.	Tls. 65
Leau-kung-mow	Tls. 80
Oriental	Tls. 44
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 116
Kung Yik	Tls. 14.10
Yantze-ssu	Tls. 62
Yantze-ssu Pref.	Tls. 101
Industrials	
Butler Tile	Tls. 23
China Sugar	\$128 S.
Green Island	\$11.60 B.
Landgate	Tls. 20 1/2 Sa.
Major Brew.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Smelters	Tls. 165
Stores	
Hall and Holt	\$15 1/4 B.
Llewellyn	900
Lane, Crawford	900
Mountie	935
Watson	56 1/2 B.
Weeks	\$18 S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 12 1/2
Amherst	Tls. 15 1/2
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10 1/2 Sa.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5 1/2
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 85
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 1.00
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 0.10
Bute	Tls. 1.70
Chamor United	Tls. 1.55 B.
Champedak	Tls. 15 1/2
Cheng	Tls. 2.90 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 3 1/2 B.
Dominion	Tls. 12 B.
Gula Kalumpang	Tls. 7 1/2 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 20 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 7
Kapale	Tls. 1.10.
Kapayang	Tls. 30
Karan	Tls. 18.
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 10 1/2
Krooswoek Java	Tls. 20 1/2
Padang	Tls. 16.20
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 10
Permatas	Tls. 4.85
Rephah	Tls. 1.60
Samagases	Tls. 1.07 1/2
Sekee	Tls. 7 1/2
Semambu	Tls. 15 1/2 B.
Senawang	Tls. 15 1/2
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1.20
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 8
Shai Malay Pref.	Tls. 13.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.60 B.
Sungai	Tls. 1.60
Sungai Dur	Tls. 11 1/2
Sungai Mangis	Tls. 6 1/2
Thal Kalantan	Tls. 1.20
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1
Taiping	Tls. 3 1/2
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1 B.
Tebong	Tls. 21 B.
Ulobo	Tls. 2 B.
Zhangbe	Tls. 6 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Cultly Dairy	Tls. 10 S.
Thal Elie and Asb	42
Shanghai Trains	Tls. 81 S.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 22
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 50
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30.
Thal Telephone	Tls. 56 Sa.
Thal Waterworks	Tls. 265
■ Sellers. B. Sales. B. Buyers.	

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road
Telephone No. 398."BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL
Established 20 years.
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven
minutes from Bund by
stop at end door. Strictly first-class
service under the personal super-
vision of the proprietress. 60 rooms
private baths, with hot and cold
water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.British-America Assurance Co.
The undersigned, as agents for the
above company, are prepared to
grant policies against Fire on For-
ign and Native Risk at Current
Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

The leading Hotel in Tientsin.
Delightfully situated, facing
Victoria Park, and located in
the Centre of the Town's Life
and Business.
Spacious and Luxurious
Dining and Reception Rooms.
Comfortable Bedrooms with
Bath; Double, Single or En
Suite.
First Class Cuisine and
Selected Cellar, under Foreign
Supervision.
Central Heating, Electric
Light, Modern Sanitary
Arrangements.
Hotel Mo-or-Omnibus and
Porters meet all Trains and
Boats.
THE MANAGEMENT.

Exchange and Bullion

SEES U. S. GAINING
CHINA'S GOOD WILLShanghai, February 1, 1917.
Money and Bullion
Gold Dollar Bank's buying
rate @ 86 1/2 = Tls. 1.15 @ 71.8 = \$1.60Mex. Dollars. Market rate. 71.4
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch. —
Bar Silver. —
Copper Cash. 1856Sovereigns:
Buying rate @ 3 7/14 = Tls. 5.55

Exch. @ 71.8 = Mex. \$ 7.72

Peking Bar. — Tls. 282

Native Interest. —

Latest London Quotations
Bar Silver. 37 1/2.
Bank rate of discount. 5 1/2 %
Market rate of discount:—
3 m-s. %
4 m-s. %
6 m-s. %

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.

Ex. Paris on London. ... Fr. 27.80

Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. \$ 476 1/2

Consols. — i —

Exchange Closing Quotations
London. ... T.T. 3-7 1/2

London. ... Demand 3-7 1/2

India. ... (nominal) T.T. 260

Paris. ... T.T. 201

Paris. ... Demand 501 1/2

New York. ... T.T. 85 1/2

New York. ... Demand 85 1/2

Hongkong. ... (nominal) T.T. 70

Japan. ... T.T. 59 1/2

Batavia. ... T.T. 209

Bank Buying Rates
London. ... nominal 4 m-s. Cds. 8-8 1/2
London. ... nominal 4 m-s. Docy. 3-3 1/2
London. ... nominal 6 m-s. Cds. 3-9
London. ... nominal 6 m-s. Docy. 3-9 1/2
Paris. ... nominal 4 m-s. 51 1/2
New York. ... nominal 4 m-s. 51 1/2CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EX-
CHANGE FOR JANUARY

1f=Hk. Tls. 5.21

Hk. Tls. 1=France 5.22

" 1=Marks 14.84

Gold \$1=Hk. Tls. 1.10

Hk. Tls. 1=Yen 1.78

" 1=Rupees 2.82

" 1=Reuble 2.99

" 1=Mex. \$1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange
TransactionsTODAY'S QUOTATIONS
Shanghai, February 1, 1917.

Official

Shanghai Lands Tls. 86.00
Telephones Tls. 86.00
Langkats Tls. 20.50
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.50
Gulas "L" Tls. 7.50

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service

London, January 30.—Today's

rates, prices and deliveries were as

follows:—

Consols 2 1/2 % for account. \$ 51 1/2

Cheques on London at

Paris. ... Fr. 27.80

T.T. on London at New

York. ... G. \$ 4.76 1/2

Bar Silver (Spot). ... 37 1/2.

Bank of England Rate of

Discount. ... 5 1/2 %

Market rate of Discount. 5 1/2 %

Cotton: Egyptian F. G. F. ... 21.90d.

APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers,

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

"Write for

"A Brief Explanation
of the Principles upon
which Life Assurance
is Founded."

to

Head Office,

The China Mutual Life
Insurance Company, Ltd.10 Canton Road,
Shanghai.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the
above company, are prepared to
grant policies against Fire on For-
ign and Native Risk at Current
Rates.

THE MANAGEMENT.

Freight and Coal Market

Japanese Business Man Wants

His Country To Cultivate
Better Feeling"The development made by Amer-
ica since the outbreak of the
war is a thing to be noted," says a
leading Japanese business man just
returned from the United States in an
interview given the Chicago Shogun.
He further explains how the United
States is winning the friendship and
good will of China. He continues:"War conditions have caused the
rise of many new industries in
America, increasing its affluence and
changing it from a debtor to a creditor
nation. The large profits from the
manufacture of war materials cannot
be maintained after the war and the
Americans are aware of it. American
publicists, therefore, are carefully
considering as what to do with these
newly developed industries and, more-
over, how to invest the enormous
profits gained since the war.""At present, the idea seems to be
the most feasible is investment for
the development of Chinese resources.
Not long ago, what is known as the
International Corporation was orga-
nized by the leading bankers and
business men; and plans to invest
10,000,000,000 yen in the Far East.
Imagine what this will accomplish in
the Orient after the war?""The United States withdrew from
the Sextuple Loan Group in its de-
claration in 1913 but notwithstanding
she has gradually gained an ad-
vantageous economic position in
China.""Japan, if she kisses China on one
cheek, slaps her on the other, and the
Chinese are at a loss as to how to meet
this attitude. Further, the Japanese
look down upon the Chinese as a de-
clining nation, and this has injured
the harmony of Sino-Japanese rela-
tions. If Japan desires to win a strong
place among the Powers after the war
and if she wants an influential pos-
ition in China she must take a different
attitude towards China and must make
efforts to win the heart of China.
With a new attitude and the financial
aid, which China needs today, Japan
can change Chinese sentiment.""The United States is capable of
making an annual investment of
1,000,000,000 yen in the market of
China; therefore, if possible, I desire
to see the co-operation of Japanese
and American capital in China. Amer-
ican methods are extremely good and
have made the Chinese see American
sincerity. Japan must make efforts
to win China's friendship if she is
going to have any share in the
activities in China."Arrivals have been fairly numer-
ous during the past fortnight and
stocks are being brought up to the
usual average. The nominal rate
of freight from Japan to Shanghai
is \$3.50 per ton."Fushun Coal:—Arrivals have
fallen to a minimum and it will
take about two months before we
can expect deliveries to re-com-
mence.""Kalping Coal:—Owing to the
holidays there has been little doing
on this market but bad weather in
the North has caused many long
voyages and a consequent inability
to replenish the low stocks. The
fre

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000 Reserve Fund 1,800,000 Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office: 38 BRIDGEWATER, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors: Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman. Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E. T. Cuthbertson, Esq. Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G. W. H. Nevile Goschen, Esq. The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq. Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Banks: The Bank of England. The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.

The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches: Amritsar Iloilo Puket Bangkok Ipoh Peking Johore Penang Batavia Kobe Rangoon Batavia Kualalumpur Saigon Calcutta London S. Francisco Canton Lyons Shanghai Colombo Malaca Singapore Foochow Manila Sourabaya Harbin New York Tsingtau Iloilo Yokohama Canton Kuala-Lumpur Shanghai Cebu Madras Sourabaya Colombo Malacca Taiping Delhi Manila (F. M. S.) Foochow Medan Tavoy (Lower) Haiphong New York Burma) Hankow Peking Tientsin Hongkong Penang Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund. Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00 Reserves Frs. 48,000,000.00

Successsors et Agencies: Bangkok Hanoi Saigon Battambang Hongkong Shanghai Canton Mengtze Singapore Djibouti Noumea Tientsin Dondichery Peking Tsurane Haiphong Papete Hankou Pnom-Penh

Banks: In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiere de la Societe Generale de Belgique Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 2 Bishopsgate, Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam

President: JEAN JADOT

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique

Banks: London: Martin's Bank, Ltd. Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.

Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.

New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taeles and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds: Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000 Silver 18,000,000

\$32,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors: W. L. Patten, Esq., Chairman. S. H. Dowell, Esq., Deputy G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. (Chairman) C. E. Anton, Esq. C. S. Gubbay, Esq. Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak. J. A. Plummer, Esq. Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager: Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies: Amoy Ilooh Peking Johore Penang Batavia Kobe Rangoon Calcutta London S. Francisco Canton Lyons Shanghai Colombo Malaca Singapore Foochow Manila Sourabaya Harbin New York Tsingtau Iloilo Yokohama London Bankers: London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shaugh Branch: 12, The Bund, Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Paid-up Capital \$60,000,000

Authorised Capital \$10,000,000

Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies: Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kialfung, Hankow, Ichang, Shansi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Talyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH, 3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Branches and Agencies: Amoy Ilooh Peking Johore Penang Batavia Kobe Rangoon Calcutta London S. Francisco Canton Lyons Shanghai Colombo Malaca Singapore Foochow Manila Sourabaya Harbin New York Tsingtau Iloilo Yokohama London Bankers: London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shaugh Branch: 12, The Bund, Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Saving Bank Office: 12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance.

Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tael, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital Frs. 45,000,000.00

Reserve Fund 1,743,000

Head Office: PARIS.

Partie Office: 9, RUE Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Bread St., E.C.

Bankers: London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President. Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernette.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai.

BANKERS: In France: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies: Bombay Halian Peking Calcutta Hankow Shanghai Chanchun Harbin Tientsin (Kwan) Hongkong Tsingtau chendze) Newchwang Vladivostock Chefoo Nicolayevsk Yokohama Dalny (Dairen o-a) 85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed Yen 48,000,000

Capital Paid-up 30,000,000

Reserve Fund 20,800,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

London Bankers: Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies: Antungshin London Port Arthur Bombay Liaooyang S. Francisco Calcutta Los Angeles Singapore Changchun Lyons Sydney Dalny Mukden Sianfu Hankow Nagasaki Tieling Harbin Newchwang Tientsin Hongkong New York Tokio Honolulu Osaka Tsingtau Kobe Peking

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, on daily balance.

For 3 months at 3% per annum.

For 6 months at 4% per annum.

For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

G. LION, Manager.

1. French Bund, Shanghai.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed Yen 48,000,000

Capital Paid-up 30,000,000

Reserve Fund 20,800,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

London Bankers: Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies: Antungshin London Port Arthur

Bombay Liaooyang S. Francisco

Calcutta Los Angeles Singapore

Changchun Lyons Sydney

Dalny Mukden Sianfu

Hankow Nagasaki Tieling

Harbin Newchwang Tientsin

Hongkong New York Tokio

Honolulu Osaka Tsingtau

Kobe Peking

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, on daily balance.

For 3 months at 3% per annum.

For 6 months at 4% per annum.

For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office: 60 Wall Street, New York

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Feb 3	4:00	San Francisco	Persia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
4	noon	Seattle, Victoria etc.	China maru	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
5	12 P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
6	12 P.M.	San Francisco	Montreal	Br.	C. P. O. S.
7	12 P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Kores maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
8	12 P.M.	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
9	12:30 P.M.	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
10	1 P.M.	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
11	4 P.M.	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
12	9 P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Feb 2	8:00	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
3	4:00	Kobe & Yokohama	Persia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
4	..	Kobe & Yokohama	Cordillera	Fr.	C. M. M.
5	4:30 P.M.	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
6	10:30 P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	China maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
7	11:30 P.M.	Kobe & Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
8	1 P.M.	Kobe & Yokohama	China maru	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
9	..	Kobe and Yokohama	Iyo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
10	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Santo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
11	12 noon	Yokohama, etc.	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
12	..	Yokohama, etc.	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
13	..	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
14	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
15	..	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Korea maru	Br.	C. P. O. S.
16	..	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Feb 3	7:00 A.M.	Marseilles etc.	Portofino	Fr.	C. M. M.
4	11 noon	London etc.	Asiatic maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
5	2:30 P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Cordillera	Fr.	C. M. M.
6	25 noon	London etc.	Hitachi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar 2	..	Genoa etc.	Glenamoy	Br.	Glen Line
4	..	London etc.	Iyo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Feb 2	4:00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
2	6:30 P.M.	Hongkong	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
3	8:00	D.L. Swatow & Hongkong	Tamshui	Br.	B. & S.
4	3:00	Ningpo	Kiangtse	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.
5	4:00	D.L. Swatow & Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
6	4:00	D.L. Swatow & Canton	Kowshing	Br.	B. & S.
7	4:00	D.L. Swatow & Canton	Chenang	Br.	B. & S.
8	4:00	D.L. Swatow & Canton	Kashing	Br.	B. & S.
9	4:00	Takao, Foochow via Keelung	Keeling maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
10	4:00	D.L. Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
11	4:00	D.L. Swatow & Canton	Wingsang	Br.	I. M. & Co.
12	4:00	D.L. Hongkong & Canton	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
13	4:00	D.L. Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
14	4:00	D.L. Hongkong via Manila	Veheuela	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
27	..	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Feb 2	7:00 A.M.	Tsingtao and Dainy	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
3	..	Chinwangtao direct	Shintoo	Chl.	K. M. A.
4	2 A.M.	Tsingtao	Tencho maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
5	2:30 P.M.	Vladivostock	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
6	2 D.L.	Chefoo	Hunian	Br.	B. & S.
7	2 D.L.	Dainy	Hangchow	Br.	B. & S.
8	3	Chinwangtao direct	Kwangping	Br.	K. M. A.
9	4:00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
10	4:00	Dainy	Koboku maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
11	6:00	Dainy	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Feb 2	2 M.N.	Hankow etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
3	2 M.N.	do	Siwu	Br.	J. M. & Co.
4	3 M.N.	do	Fengyung maru	Am.	N. K. K.
5	3 M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
6	3 M.N.	do	Kiangtso	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.
7	3 M.N.	do	Liuyang	Br.	B. & S.
8	3 M.N.	do	Yochang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
9	3 M.N.	do	Kutung	Br.	J. M. & Co.
10	3 M.N.	do	Wuhu	Br.	B. & S.
11	3 M.N.	Hankow etc.	Chinwangtao	Br.	B. & S.
12	3 M.N.	do	Yochang maru	Br.	B. & S.
13	3 M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
14	3 M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Feb 1	Ningpo	Kiangtse	2012	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
Feb 1	Japan	Nilgata maru	2184	Jap.	N. Y. K.	
Feb 1	Japan	Portofino	738	Fr.	Ole M. & Co.	SMRW
Feb 1	Japan	Yamashiro maru	2236	Jap.	N. Y. K.	
Feb 1	Japan	Myogisan maru	1141	Jap.	N. Y. K.	
Feb 1	Hongkong	Yingchow	1992	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Feb 1	Hongkong	Wosag	1127	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Feb 1	Dainy	Tencho maru	1156	Br.	S. M. R.	SMRW
Feb 1	Tsingtao	Tencho maru	1278	Br.	S. M. R.	WSW
Feb 1	Japan	Yokohama maru	1407	Br.	N. Y. K.	WSW
Feb 1	Japan	Hirayang	1248	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Feb 1	Japan	Kashio	1145	Br.	B. & S.	SHW
Feb 1	Japan	Hirado maru	1073	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Feb 1	Chefoo	Fengtien	1073	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Feb 1	Hankow	Siwu	1081	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Feb 1	Hankow	Tatung	1081	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Feb 1	Swatow	Hangchow	1491	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Feb 1	Hankow	Tseangtah	475	Br.	C. I. & E. L. Co.	CKPW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Feb 1	Tsingtao	Ono maru	557	Jap.	S. M. R.
1					

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SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to alteration.)

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Regular Fortnightly Service calling at Yokohama, Kobe, Moji, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Durban, Cape Town, Tenerife, London.

AMERICAN LINE.

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

AWA MARU 12,500 Capt. K. Hayashi, Feb. 12, 1917

YOKOHAMA MARU 12,500 Capt. T. Terada, Feb. 19, 1917

TAMBA MARU 12,500 Capt. K. Akamatsu, Mar. 11, 1917

KOBE TO SEATTLE.

From Kobe.

SADO MARU 12,500 Capt. K. Shinohi, Feb. 9, 1917

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAMASHIRO MARU 7,000 Capt. K. Suzuki, Feb. 4

OMI MARU 7,000 Capt. M. Machida, Feb. 6

SANTO MARU 4,100 Capt. Y. Nakajima, Feb. 10

YAWATA MARU 7,000 Capt. K. Yasuhara, Feb. 13

CHIKUGO MARU 5,500 Capt. Y. Yui, Feb. 17

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KUMANO MARU 9,500 Capt. S. Saito, Feb. 8, 1917

CHIKUZEN MARU 5,500 Capt. K. Miyasawa, Feb. 15, 1917

FOR JAPAN.

IYO MARU 12,500 Capt. S. Takano, Feb. 10, 1917

AWA MARU 12,500 Capt. K. Hayashi, Feb. 12, 1917

FOR HONGKONG.

YOKOHAMA MARU 12,500 Capt. T. Terada, Feb. 2, 1917

AUSTRALIAN LINE.

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan Ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

Leave Hongkong.

AKI MARU 12,500 Capt. K. Yoshikawa, Feb. 13, 1917

TANGO MARU 14,000 Capt. K. Soyeda, Mar. 20, 1917

NIKKO MARU 10,000 Capt. K. Takeda, Apr. 17, 1917

CALCUTTA LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

TOKUJI IKUBIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yulen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yulen, Shanghai. Tel. No. 2729.

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SWEDISH PAPER

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 — Midnight, 1330 — 1:30 p.m.

Sept. 1st, 1916, and until further notice

THREE MEN ATTEMPT
TO ATTACK OZAKIProtected By Guards, Former
Cabinet Minister Finishes
Anti-Government Speech

Tokio, January 26.—Three attempts to attack Mr. Y. Ozaki, former Minister of Justice and a leader of the opposition party in the House of Representatives, were made last Wednesday night when Mr. Ozaki was addressing a political meeting, held to denounce the Terauchi government.

The meeting was held at the Meijiza Theater, Nihombashi. Mr. Ozaki had begun speaking shortly after 8 o'clock when a man rushed to the rostrum and swung at the speaker with an iron bar. Mr. Ozaki dodged. A second time the man appeared and was arrested. Scarcey had the speaker resumed his talk when another assailant came to the front. He was followed by a third. Both were seized by the police before they had harmed the former cabinet minister.

Surrounded by a cordon of guards, Mr. Ozaki finished his speech.

Supreme Court Denies
Diggs-Caminetti Appeal

Washington, January 16.—The United States supreme court has denied the appeal of the defense against the verdict of guilty entered in the famous Diggs-Caminetti "white slave" case, which was tried in California two years ago.

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST".
Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accom. 1st & 2nd class. 3 — train has only 1st class sleep. accom.

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsichow or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, September, 1916.

PRO-GERMAN SPANISH
MAJOR IS DISCIPLINEDAcquitted by Military Tribunal;
Two Months' Detention By
General's Order

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Madrid, January 31.—The military tribunal has abandoned the proceedings against Major Francisco, of the General Staff, but the Captain-General has ordered him two months' detention, as a disciplinary measure.

[The Major was accused of giving too free a display to his pro-German sympathies.]

ALL BRANCHES OF U. S.
SERVICE HONOR DEWEYFuneral Held Under Dome Of
Capitol; Tributes Army,
Navy and Civil

Washington, January 17.—The American Nation, through its elected representatives and its Army and Navy, will do honor to one of its heroes at the services which are being arranged as a last mark of respect to Admiral of the Fleet George Dewey, the victor in the Battle of Manila Bay.

These services are to take place under the Dome of the Capital, and the Army and Navy will participate, while all the departments of government will be closed for the day.

The President is preparing a special message to Congress in which he will officially announce the death of Admiral Dewey, and will pay a tribute to his memory. Immediately after the reading of this message, a resolution will be passed by both houses for immediate adjournment.

The funeral of the hero is to take place on Saturday. The body will not be exposed to public view.

Daniels Cables News of Death

Manila, Jan. 17.—Secretary of War Daniels, in a cable to Admiral A. G. Winterhalter, commander of the Asiatic Squadron of the Pacific Fleet, pays a high tribute to Admiral Dewey, who died Tuesday evening. The cable was received yesterday morning and was dated January 16:

"The Admiral of the United States Navy died at 5:56 this evening, after being ill since Friday. Admiral Dewey's career illustrates the highest virtues of the profession he has adorned. His death is mourned by the whole country but it will be an even deeper grief to the Navy."

"The Admiral of the United States

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"The Admiral of

Business and Official Notices



NOTIFICATION.

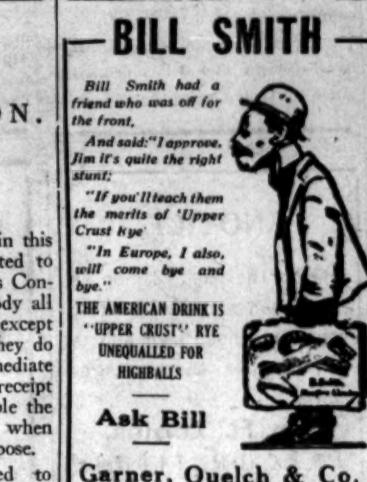
PASSPORTS

BRITISH subjects resident in this Consular District are requested to hand in without delay to this Consulate General for safe custody all Passports in their possession (except those in Chinese) which they do not intend to use in the immediate future. For each Passport a receipt will be given which will enable the Passport to be recovered when required for any lawful purpose.

This measure is designed to prevent the loss of Passports. Such loss may involve the person concerned in very serious trouble, especially if the above request be disregarded.

Passports must be personally handed in at the Mixed Court Assessor's Office, which is situated on the ground floor at the north end of the Consulate-General.

(Sd.) E. H. FRASER,
H.B.M. Consul-General,
H. M. Consulate-General,
Shanghai, 22nd January, 1917.



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J. BEUDIN & M. SPEELMAN,
General Manager.

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Garrigou Mr. Currie
Hesquio Mr. Blom
Ramon Mr. Caselle
Bustamante Mr. Giesing

Chorus of Soldiers
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Orchestra Conductor Mr. Alberti

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Misses Caruso and Harris

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nunas, Trueman and Lowe

The stars Mrs. Mason, the
Misses Aoussia, Coquelle,

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Policinelle Mr. Bozzi

Orchestra Conductor Prof. Manikus

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12402

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SHANGHAI BRANCH.

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By order of the Court of Directors,
A. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Shanghai, 18th January, 1917.

12439

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12509 F 2

WANTED, position as salesman or clerk by a foreigner, speaking fluently several languages. Solid references and long experience. Please apply to Box 451, THE CHINA PRESS.

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TO LET, furnished or unfurnished, from February 16th, 1917, No. 51 Rue Pere Robert, 5 rooms and attics, 2 tiled baths, flush closets, detached, with large garden, corner house. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd.

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